

pen'd that before they cou'd reach them they fell in with their own Party that was running away, and ran foul upon one another, making thereby a strange Confusion. In this Disorder, some *Phoenicians* who had lost their Ships, and were escap'd to the Island, accus'd the *Ionians* to the King, as having betray'd him, and been the Cause of the loss of so many Ships: But it happen'd, that the Chiefs of the *Ionians* were sav'd by an Accident, and the *Phoenicians* punish'd with that Punishment they intended for the *Ionians*: For at the same time they were accusing them to the King, a *Samothracian* Ship bore hard upon an *Athenian* Vessel, and sunk her; upon which, a Ship of *Ægina* came immediately upon the *Samothracian*, and sent her to the Bottom: But the *Samothracians*, (who were very dextrous at darting the Javelin) before their own Ship sunk, had clear'd the sides of the Enemy's Ship, boarded her, and made themselves Masters of her. Now all this happening in the sight of the King, who was pleas'd with the Bravery of the Action, but at the same time concern'd for the loss of his Fleet, the *Ionians* were acquitted, and all the Rage of the King discharg'd upon the *Phoenicians*, and their Heads order'd to be taken off, that Cowards, as he said, might no more calumniate Men of Bravery and Courage. The *Æginetæ* perform'd Wonders in this Action; for when the Ships of the *Barbarians* ran away to *Phalerus* to save themselves from the *Greeks*, the *Athenians* pursued them, and made great havock among them, maiming some and sinking others, while those that escap'd them fell into the Hands of the *Æginetæ*, who also sunk a great number of them.

And thus have I given the Reader the famous Battle of *Salamis*, as describ'd by *Herodotus*; leaving out however a great many of the Digressions and Parentheses that are found in that Author, and confining my self to such things only as regard the Particulars of the Action.

C H A P. X.

The Sea-fight between Ptolemy and Demetrius, where the last was Conqueror.

WE come now to describe the Naval Combat between *Ptolemy* and *Demetrius*, fought also near *Salamis*; but then it was the *Salamis* of *Cyprus*, a great way from the other *Salamis*: Which Battle is the more considerable, as the Victory was dearly purchas'd. *Ptolemy* having receiv'd the News of the ill Success of his Troops in *Cyprus* against King *Demetrius*, march'd thither with a mighty Army, and a great Naval force. His Fleet consisted of a Hundred and forty long Ships, the largest of which had five, and the least four Ranges of Oars: Besides these, he had also Two hundred Vessels of Burden, on board which were no less than Ten thousand Foot: He also sent to *Menelaus*, one of his Generals, to furnish him with what Ships he had, which were Three-score in Number; supposing that with Two hundred Ships he should very easily gain a compleat Victory over the Enemy. *Demetrius* on the other hand was not asleep, but leaving a considerable Number of Troops to carry on the Siege of *Salamis*, made ready all the Ships he had, and put on Board them the choice Men of his Army: He also embark'd a good quantity of Arms, and Machines for throwing of Stones, and caus'd certain Engines of three Palms long to be plac'd upon the Prow. All this done, and his Fleet thus dispos'd for Battle, he sail'd round the City, and lay all Night at Anchor in the Enemy's Port, beyond the

the reach of their Arrows; which he did, both to block up the Vessels that belong'd to the City, and hinder the joyning the Enemy's Fleet, and also to be ready there to receive the Enemy. Soon after this came up *Ptolemy's* Fleet towards *Salamis*, which by reason of the great Number of Ships of Burden, or Transports that were along with it, made it appear very formidable. *Demetrius* perceiving the Enemy making towards him, left one *Antisthenes*, a Captain of his, with ten Ships of five Ranges of Oars, to hinder the City's Fleet from coming out to joyn the Enemy, and order'd the Cavalry at the same to guard the Shore for the sake of such as should be oblig'd to swim thither after the loss of their Ship: Which done, and having dispos'd the rest of the Fleet into Order of Battle, he went to meet the Enemy, and that with only a Hundred and eight Ships, taking those also into the Account which he had brought from the several Places he had taken. Of these Ships, the largest had seven Ranges of Oars, and the greatest part of them five. The left Wing was compos'd of seven *Phoenician* Vessels of seven Ranges of Oars, and thirty *Athenian* Vessels of four, and the Command thereof given to *Medicus*. To support this Wing, in which he himself was to command, he had also ten more Ships of six Ranges of Oars, and as many of five. In the Center he plac'd all the small Vessels, and gave the Command thereof to *Themiso* the *Samian*, and *Marsyas*. The right Wing was commanded by *Hegesippus Halicarnassæus*, and *Plisias* of *Cos*, who was also Pilot to the whole Fleet. *Ptolemy* made all the haste he could by Night towards *Salamis*, in order to surprize the Enemy: But as soon as it was Morning he spied their Fleet rang'd in Order of Battle, upon which he also prepar'd for the Combat, and compos'd the left Wing of his Fleet, where he himself was to command, of the best Ships he had, ordering the Transports to follow at some distance. The two Fleets being thus prepar'd for Battle, they made their Addresses to their Gods according to Custom, the whole Multitude repeating with a *Keleusma*, or general Shout, the Words of their Chiefs; these however seeing the Danger they were in, were in no small Concern for the Success of the Battle. *Demetrius* being now not above three *Stadia* from the Enemy, gave the Signal for Battle, which Signal was a Golden Shield held up, and shewn from Ship to Ship quite through the Fleet. *Ptolemy* having also given the same Signal, the Fleets drew near to one another, the Trumpets sounded, and the Men of both Parties set up great Shouts, upon which the Ships ran with all their Force upon each other in a terrible manner. At the first they fought with Arrows, Darts, and Stones thrown out of Machines, in which Engagement a great many were wounded. The Fleets then clash a second time, the Officers at the same time encouraging the Rowers to do their Duty. They bore so hard, however, and ran with so much Violence upon one another, that they broke a great Number of Oars, and this they did purposely to disable the Ships, and make them unfit either for Flight or Pursuit, and also to incapacitate the Soldiers for doing any great Feats. Some of the Ships charged with the *Rostrum* the Poops of the Enemy's Ships, and then retreated in order to make a new Attack. The Ships bearing thus upon each other, the Men cou'd easily reach to do mischief, and accordingly did act vigorously. Some of the Captains of the *Triremes* sometimes run their *Rostra* into the sides of the Enemy's Ships, and there stuck without being able to get off: Upon this they leap'd into their Adversaries Vessels, and sometimes came off well, and sometimes very ill: For some of them in jumping in wou'd fall off the sides of the Ship into the Sea, where they either drown'd or were kill'd with the Enemy's Pikes: Others again when they boarded a Vessel would stand firm, and beat off the Enemy, and make themselves Masters of her. In short, the particular Engagements of Ship with Ship were attended with great variety of Success, that very

very often happening which was leſt expected: For ſometimes the Ships of leaſt Force would get the better, by the Favour of higher Sides, and the ſtrongeſt were overcome by ſome Accident or other, which Naval Engagements are ſubject to. In Land-fights Valour has a much better Opportunity of ſhewing it ſelf, there being no ſuch Accidents to interpoſe between the Combatants; but in Sea-fights there are ſo many of them, that they whoſe Strength and Valour ſhould entitle them to Conqueſt, are oftentimes conquer'd themſelves.

In this Engagement *Demetrius* behav'd himſelf more gallantly than any of the reſt: For he maintain'd his Poſt upon the Poop of a Veſſel with ſeven Ranges of Oars; and when he found himſelf attack'd by ſeveral Ships at once, he fought the fartheſt off with Darts and Arrows, and thoſe that were within his Reach with Pikes. Arrows appear'd to be let fly at him in great number; but theſe he either dextrouſly avoided, when he ſaw them coming, or elſe receiv'd them upon his Armour. He had a Guard of three Men about him, one of whom fell by the Stroak of a Lance, and the two others were grievouſly wounded. At laſt however he made all thoſe give way that attack'd him, and put the right Wing of the Fleet to Flight. *Ptolemy* alſo on the other hand, who in his right Wing had all his beſt Ships, and the choſen Men of his Army, eaſily broke the Enemy's Left, ſinking ſome, taking others with all their Equipage, and putting the reſt to Flight. With this Advantage he doubted not but to be Maſter of all the reſt of the Enemy's Fleet, when to his great Surpriſe he found the other Wing of his own Fleet entirely defeated, and many other of his Ships making their Eſcape, *Demetrius* alſo appeared ready to charge him with all his Strength, upon which he made the beſt of his way to *Citium*. *Demetrius* having thus obtain'd a compleat Conqueſt, left the Command of his Men of War to *Neon* and *Burichus*, commanding them to purſue thoſe Ships that had fled, and alſo to take in the Men they found ſwimming; himſelf returning with the Enemy's Ships that he had taken, and which he adorn'd with *Apluſtra*, to his own Army and Port.

During the Engagement of the two Fleets, *Menelaus*, who commanded at *Salamis*, equipt fixty Veſſels, and ſent them under the Command of *Menetius* to the Aſſiſtance of *Ptolemy*: Theſe engaging with the Squadron *Demetrius* had left at the Mouth of the Port, were too ſtrong for it, and oblig'd at laſt the ten Ships it conſiſted of to fly, and get under the Cover of their own Army that lay upon the Shore. But *Menetius* being retarded by this Combat, was too late to do *Ptolemy* any Service, and therefore retreated again to *Salamis*. And thus ended the famous Battle of *Salamis*. On *Ptolemy's* ſide there were above a hundred Ships of Burden taken, with near eight thouſand Soldiers a-board them, about forty long Ships with all their Men, and almoſt fourſcore ſhatter'd and broken, which the Conquerors carried to their Army before *Salamis*. On *Demetrius's* ſide the Loſs was not near ſo great, he having not above twenty Ships ſhatter'd, which nevertheleſs he got refitted, and caulk'd and made fit again for Service. *Ptolemy* after this deſpairing of Succeſs againſt *Cyprus*, return'd for *Egypt*.



C H A P. XI.

The Sea-fight between the Carthaginians, commanded by Adherbal, and the Romans; and the Victory of the Carthaginians.

WHEN *Publius Clodius* was Consul, he had a mind to surprise the *Carthaginian* Fleet commanded by *Adherbal*, and for that purpose put out to Sea with his Fleet at Midnight to hasten to *Drepanum*, where the Enemy lay, and accordingly arriv'd there early in the Morning. *Adherbal* on the other hand, tho' a little surpris'd at the unexpected Arrival of the *Romans*, was nevertheless not at all daunted, but hasten'd to be ready to give them a Reception, chusing rather to hazard a Battle than to suffer a Siege. He therefore commanded all his Naval Forces and Rowers, together with the Auxiliaries he had in Pay, to rendezvous upon the Sea-shore; after which he harangued them, and shew'd them the great Hopes he had of Success, if he gave the Enemy Battle at Sea, representing to them at the same time the Danger and Difficulty of undergoing a Siege. The Soldiers, encourag'd in this manner by their Admiral, shew'd great Resolution, and testified by their Acclamations the Desire they had of engaging. *Adherbal* hereupon commended their Bravery, and embark'd them with all the Expedition imaginable, commanding them to follow him wheresoever he went. He then led the Way to a shallow Road under some Rocks on the other side of the Port, opposite to the Rout the *Romans* took. *Publius* seeing the Enemy, contrary to Expectation, not at all surpris'd at his coming, but preparing for an Engagement, some of his Ships being already in Port, others at the Mouth of it, and others hastening to get in, gave Command to wheel about, and sail out again. Upon this there happen'd a great Tumult among the Men, through the Confusion and Disorder of the Ships, occasion'd by their running foul on one another, and breaking the Oars as they tack'd about: The Officers however, after they had got the Ships disengag'd, rang'd them into some Order, and fac'd about to meet the Enemy. At the first *Publius* put himself at the Rear of his Fleet, but raking afterwards more Sea-room, he got to the left Wing. While this was doing, *Adherbal* stood farther out, and got beyond the left Wing of the *Romans* with five Men of War, turning the Prow towards the Enemy, who lay between them and the Land, and ordering the rest of his Fleet to stand off in the same manner. When his Fleet was rang'd in order of Battle, he gave the Signal, and advanc'd towards the Enemy. The *Romans* in the mean time rang'd their Fleet under the Shoar, that their Ships, as they came out of the Port, might the better join it; but this prov'd fatal to the *Romans*, as will be seen by and by. As soon as the two Fleets came within the Reach of one another, the Signal was given on both sides, and the Fight began. For some time the Advantage was equal, the Soldiers on both sides being chosen Men of the Army; but it soon turn'd in Favour of the *Carthaginians*, who, in other Respects, were in much better Condition than the *Romans*: For, in the first place, their Ships were much lighter, and built for Speed, and could tack about with more Dexterity, and their Seamen more expert; and in the next place the Situation of their Fleet was much more advantageous, as having Sea-room behind it, so that if the Enemy press'd hard they could easily retreat without Danger, and stand a-loof, which they also did with more Dexterity, as their Ships were made for Speed: Then again, if one of the Enemy's Ships in giving Chase to one of theirs happen'd to go too far from their own Fleet, they then fell upon her with superiour Force, and before she could

could tack about by reason of her Weight, had so shock'd her that she went to the bottom; and in this manner they sunk many of the Enemy's Ships. But on the other hand, if one of their own Ships stray'd too far from the Fleet, and found her self hard beset, she could easily, by reason of her Lightness and Agility, slip away from them; all which were very great Advantages. On the contrary, the *Romans*, when they were press'd by the Enemy, had no room to retreat, because they fought so near the Shore; so that when a *Carthaginian* bore hard upon a *Roman* Vessel, her Poop stuck either fast in the Sand, or if she turn'd her Flank she was broke in pieces against the Shore. One thing that contributes much towards a Victory in Naval Engagements, is for the Ships of one Fleet to break through the other, and then face about and attack them in the Poop: But this Advantage the *Romans* could by no means take, by reason their Ships were very heavy, and their Men not very dextrous at the Oar: Add to this also, that they could afford no Assistance to their Ships that were driven near the Shore, nor they turn round to disengage themselves. The Consul *Publius* seeing all this, and that a great Part of his Fleet was either run upon the Sands, or split on the Shore, made his Escape along the Shore with thirty Ships, which were all that remain'd; all the rest, to the number of fourscore and thirteen, being taken by the *Carthaginians*, together with all the Men on board, except some few, who finding themselves a-ground, made to Shore. *Adherbal* acquir'd great Glory by this Victory, which indeed was wholly owing to his Bravery and Conduct; whereas *Publius* on the contrary had nothing but the Curses of the *Romans*, for having by his Rashness and Imprudence lost so great a Fleet, and thereby done so much Damage to the Republick.

C H A P. XII.

The Sea-fight of the Romans, commanded by Lutatius, against the Carthaginians; and the Victory of the Romans.

IN the last Chapter we have seen a Victory gain'd by the *Carthaginians* over the *Romans*; but in this we have a Description of one gain'd by the *Romans* over the *Carthaginians*; by which an End was put to the first *Punick* War.

The Consul *Lutatius*, being apprisd of *Hanno's* coming with a Fleet, and easily guessing his Design of going to *Eryx* to lighten his Ships, and to take on board some better Troops, in order to return and engage with greater Advantage; took the best of his Infantry, and made to the Island *Ægusa*, which lies opposite to *Lilybæum*; where after having harangu'd the Soldiers upon the present Conjuncture, he commanded the Pilots to dispose the Ships into Order of Battle against the next Day. Early in the Morning *Lutatius* finding the Winds quite contrary, and in the Enemy's Favour, and the Sea rough and raging, hesitated for some time, and was uncertain what Course was best to take: But reflecting thus within himself, that if he did engage under these Disadvantages, he had only *Hanno* to contend with, and the Forces he brought with him, and with Ships loaded with Provisions; whereas on the contrary, should he stay for more favourable Weather, and by that Means give the Enemy an Opportunity to go by, and take in Veteran Troops, he should then have to fight with light Vessels, and with choice Men pick'd out of the whole Army; and what was more, with *Amilcar*,

one of the bravest and most formidable Men of that time: All which put together, he resolv'd not to let slip that Opportunity; but weigh'd Anchor immediately, and loos'd out of Port to meet the Enemy, who was advancing towards him with full Sail. The Men at the Oar being all fresh and in good Condition, easily surmounted the Violence of the Waves; so that the Fleet was rang'd into Order of Battle, and drawn into one Line fronting the Enemy. The *Carthaginians* seeing the *Romans* thus barring their Passage, struck their Sails, and after some Exhortation to behave manfully, came up and join'd Battle with the *Romans*. But as the Disposition on both sides was very different from that at the Battle of *Drepanum*, so both Parties found the Event of the Battle quite contrary: For the *Romans* had learn'd the Art of Ship-building, and had nothing on board them but what was necessary for the Fight: The Rowers also were experienc'd Men, and did their Business with a great deal of Dexterity; besides all which, they had pick'd out the best Soldiers of all their Infantry. The *Carthaginians*, on the contrary, were in a very different Condition: For their Ships being laden were very unfit to engage; their Rowers were also raw and unskill'd, and but just taken into Service upon that Occasion, and their Soldiers new rais'd and undisciplin'd, and without Experience in military Affairs: All which happen'd through a vain Imagination, that the *Romans* would never attempt to make themselves Masters of the Sea. Thus being inferiour upon many Accounts to the *Romans*, they were easily conquer'd, and the greatest Part of their Fleet lost: For the *Romans* sunk fifty of their Ships, and took seventy with all their Equipage; the rest making their Escape, by the Favour of the Wind chopping about of a sudden, got to *Hieronnesus*, or the sacred Island, as they call'd it, from whence they first set sail. The *Roman* Consul hasten'd to *Lilybæum*, where he secur'd the Ships and Prisoners, tho' not without some Difficulty, the number of the last amounting to near ten thousand.

C H A P. XIII.

A Sea-fight of the Romans represented in Bas-Relief, where the Ships have Towers.

THUS have we given the Reader the Descriptions of several Sea-fights, as they have been transmitted to us by ancient Authors: But as to Marbles and other ancient Monuments, we have nothing like them therein. We have here however the Remains of a certain Sea-fight, which, if I mistake not, have never yet been publish'd. This Sea-fight we met with among some Bas-Reliefs, which the Duke of *Alcala* bought at *Rome*, and put in his Garden at *Sevil*, where they make part of the Ornaments of it at this Day, some of which Bas-Reliefs are also to be found in several Parts of this Work. This Family of *Alcala* is thought to be one of the richest and most flourishing in all *Spain*. It's also probable that the Duke was at *Rome* when these Bas-Reliefs were found, and that he bought them immediately, and transported them to *Spain*; because had they remain'd any considerable time at *Rome*, the Antiquaries could not well have omitted taking some notice of them: For the Monument is a very extraordinary one, and furnishes us with many useful Instructions concerning Navigation and Sea-fights. The Person that sent me the Drawings of these Bas-Reliefs, is the learned *D. Emanuel Marti*, Dean of *Alicant*, and my very good Friend, to whom

whom I have been also oblig'd for many other things in the Course of this Work.

These Bas-Reliefs are not entire, but only two large Fragments of the same Sea-fight, between which Fragments there are no doubt many things wanting to compleat it. What Battle it is that's here represented, is not possible to say; only from the Arms one may learn that one side was *Romans*, but of what the other side was is not so easily known: For we see but two Soldiers of the Enemy's Fleet swimming from a Ship that was sunk, and endeavouring to save themselves, the one by the Beak, and the other by an Oar of one of the Enemy's Ships that had sunk theirs; which two Soldiers are habited after the *Roman* Fashion, and I therefore incline to think that the Battle was between the *Greeks* and *Romans*, these two Nations wearing the same military Habit. For it cannot be suppos'd to be a Battle between two Parties of *Romans*; it being never a Custom among them to triumph for a Victory obtain'd over their own People, as has been observ'd in speaking of Triumphs, or to erect Monuments for such sort of Victories. But I do not intend to carry my Conjectures any farther upon this Subject; neither do I know, I confess, what that Column signifies at the Extremity of one of the Fragments: Whether it is to denote a Battle fought near the Shore, or is a Column erected after a Victory: And therefore shall not venture to pronounce any thing thereupon.

Plate 45.
3

These Bas-Reliefs are in many places very much injur'd by time; but this however does not hinder them from affording us some Light into maritime Affairs. The first thing observable is, that the Enemy's Fleet is running away before the *Romans*, who are in Pursuit thereof, and with their Prows attack them in the Poop, shattering some, and sinking others, as we see by one which plainly appears to be sunk.

The next thing observable in this Image, is, that of the four *Roman* Ships which appear here, three have high four-square Towers in the Center, with Battlements at the Top; whereas the Tower in the *Centaur*, which seems to be the *Prætorian* Ship, is plac'd at the Poop, and not in the Center. We have before observ'd, that several antient Authors have taken Notice of Towers plac'd at the Prow, and Poop, and on the sides of Ships, as in that of *Hiero's*, for Example; but then not one of these have ever mentioned their being plac'd in the Center of a Ship: Which is a Proof of what has been said more than once, namely, that the Dumb History of antique Monuments often teaches us such Things as had escap'd the Historians. These Towers are all of different Structure; tho' each of them has in common a large Door or Gate in the middle, which goes quite through, and gives a free Passage to the Soldiers. One of these Towers is but one Story high, the second and third are two Story, and the fourth seems to be three or four Story high, as may be inferr'd from the several Ranges of Windows one above another: Between the highest and lowest range of Windows, there's one that takes up above half the breadth of the Tower. In these Towers no Soldiers appear, the reason of which is, perhaps, the flight of the Enemy, which took away the Necessity of their being there, and made it more their Advantage to be upon the Prow near the Enemy, the better to board them when there shou'd be occasion. No Masts appear in any of these Ships, which makes it probable that they were taken down when they struck the Sails; for they always struck their Sails, as we have observ'd, during an Engagement: Some may say perhaps, that the Masts are conceal'd within the Towers, which they made part of, and help'd to sustain; but this cannot be, without supposing that they were of two Pieces, and that the uppermost was only taken down; for tho' the Towers are pretty high, yet are they not of that height which the Mast ought to be. I am there-

therefore more inclin'd to think that the Masts were shot by the Board in all the Ships; and what also proves it in some measure, is, that in the *Centaur*, where the Tower is plac'd at the Poop, and by consequence cannot be suppos'd to hide the Mast, there appears none, any more than in the rest. Besides, these Towers were always made or built for the present Occasion, and a very little while before the Battle: For they had the Materials with them ready to put together, and knew the proper place of every particular Piece, so as to be able to erect them in an Instant, and also to take them in Pieces again at pleasure. Two of these Towers seem to be made of Free-stone, the Pieces they were compos'd of having such a Form.

These Ships make violent attacks with their Beaks upon the Poops of the Enemy's Ships, endeavouring all they can to sink or take them. Thus the Ship that carries the Centaur in her Prow, actually sinks one of the Enemy's Vessels, the Soldiers of which Vessel endeavour to save themselves as well as they can, the one laying hold of the Beak of the Enemy's Ship, and the other of an Oar of the same Ship; but both of them very much injur'd by Time, the one having no Head, and the other neither Head nor Arms.

The Ship that sinks the other, has at the Top of the Prow a large Centaur in Bass-Relief; which kind of Figures often gave the Name to the Vessels; so that it's probable this Ship was call'd the *Centaur*, a Name we have already seen given to another Ship. This Prow seems to have three Beaks, namely, that below, which is close to the Surface of the Water, and laid hold of by the Soldier that's Shipwrackt, then the Ram's Head, which advances almost as far out as that below; and the third, that Point above perhaps, which we see under the Centaur, tho' I dare not venture to affirm that the last is indeed a *Rostrum*. 'Tis nevertheless certain that some Prows had three Beaks, as we have already seen above. Of the other Ships, one has for a *Rostrum* two Rams Heads, one of which is in the middle of the Prow, and the other a little above the Surface of the Water. Thus we see here four Rams Heads for Stems, and have already observ'd Rams Heads used for the same purpose in *Trajan's Biremes*, which makes it something probable that this sort of Beaks was very much in use.

The reason of many Beaks plac'd thus one above another, and almost of the same length, was perhaps for fear that had there been but one, it might have run so far into the Enemy's Ship, as not to be easily disengag'd again, and so remain fast stuck in the other, which thing indeed often happen'd, as we may have observ'd above; whereas when there were two or three pretty much of the same length, one would necessarily hinder another from running too far in; but this I do not advance for any thing beyond Conjecture. Besides these Rams Heads, the Prows have also other Ornaments, such as Sea-horses and Dolphins.

All the Soldiers that fight upon the Prow are arm'd like the *Roman Legionaries* on *Trajan's Column*, with Helmets, Cuirasses with several Swathes, and long hollow Shields shap'd like a Pantile. Some of them fought with Pikes, and some with Arrows; but most of their Arms are fallen, as are also the Heads of many of the Soldiers, thro' the Injury of Time.

All these Vessels are close Deck'd, and upon the Decks are none but Soldiers: For underneath are all the Rowers, who are there shelter'd from Blows of any kind, and secure against any Accident that might hinder their Work. There is here but one range of Oars, tho' I cannot but think there must have been more, and that they laid by only during the Fight; for in most of these Vessels we see Holes, that seem design'd for nothing else but Oars. We have also seen in the *Biremes* and *Triremes* of *Trajan*, that the *Thranitæ* or Rowers of the uppermost Range put their Rowers thro' the Spaces between the Ballisters, and sat upon the

the Deck to work, which they might as well do here: For the Ballisters here are very high, and so contriv'd in most of the Vessels, as if they were made on purpose for a Range of Oars. But least the *Thranitæ* or Rowers of the uppermost Range should be in the Soldiers way, it's probable they let none work during an Action but the *Thalamitæ* or Rowers of the lowest Range. These Ballisters which environ the Borders of the Vessels, are here of a singular Form, and in these four Ships differ all one from another. In two of these Vessels there are Battlements at certain distances above the Ballisters.

In these *Roman* Vessels during the time of Action, there appears neither Masts, Sails or Cordage: But in the Enemy's Ships, where you see nothing but the Extremities of the Poops, it is otherwise; for in one of them, where the greatest part is yet remaining, the Cordage is very visible. From whence one may infer that in other Ships the Masts stood all the time of Action, and that the *Romans* only in this Engagement erected the Towers in the Place of the Masts.

What's worth Observation in the two Poops of the Enemy's Fleet, which are at the extremity of the Marble, is that in one of them there's a pretty high round Tent, not unlike some of those we have observ'd in *Trajan's* Bass-Reliefs, the Point of which Tent is under the *Aplustre*, or Ornament at the Poop taken notice of before and exhibited in some Figures. In the other Poop there appear to be Lodgings or Apartments two Story-high, as the two Ranges of Windows one above another denote.

At the very Top of the Poop of one of the *Roman* Vessels one may observe the *Cheniscus* or Goose's Head with a long bowed Neck; a very common Ornament, as we have before observ'd, in both *Greek* and *Roman* Ships. But after all, the Learned that diligently examine this singular Monument, may perhaps find many other Things that have escap'd our Notice.

C H A P. XIV.

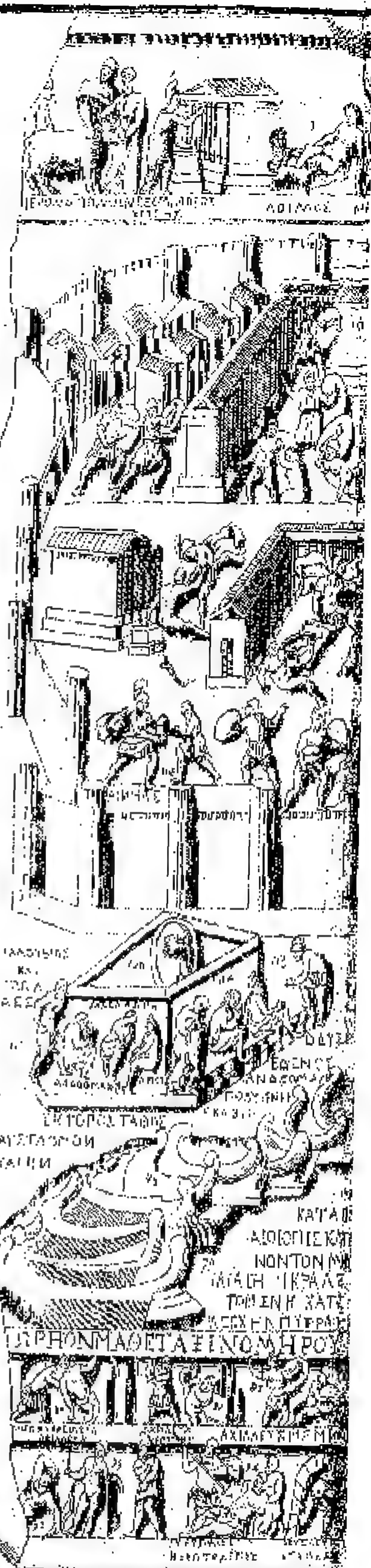
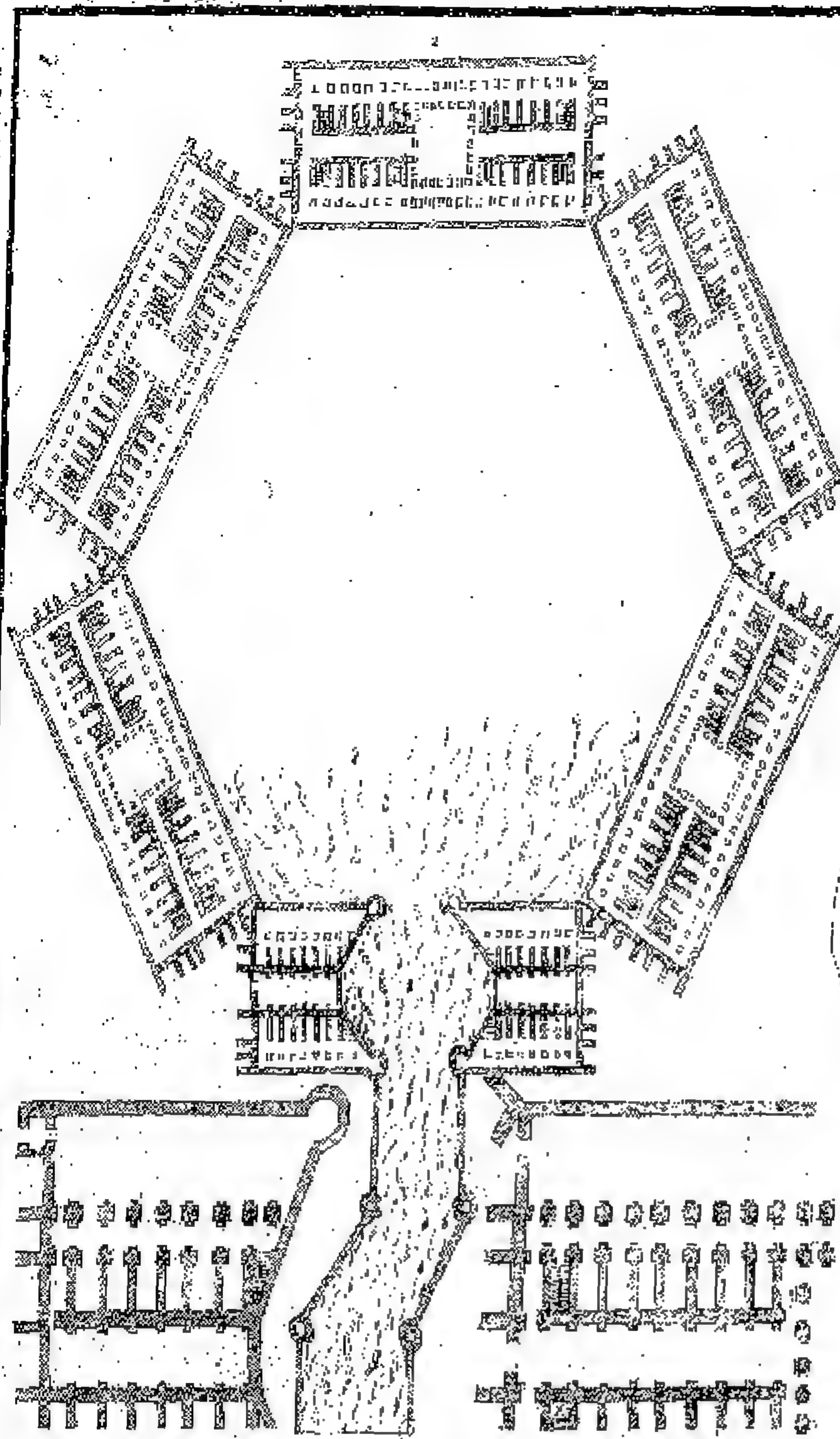
I. The Ports of the Ancients. II. The Method of making them. III. The Arch of the Port of Ancona. IV. The Port of Ostia; V. made by Claudius. VI. Why found on Nero's Medals.

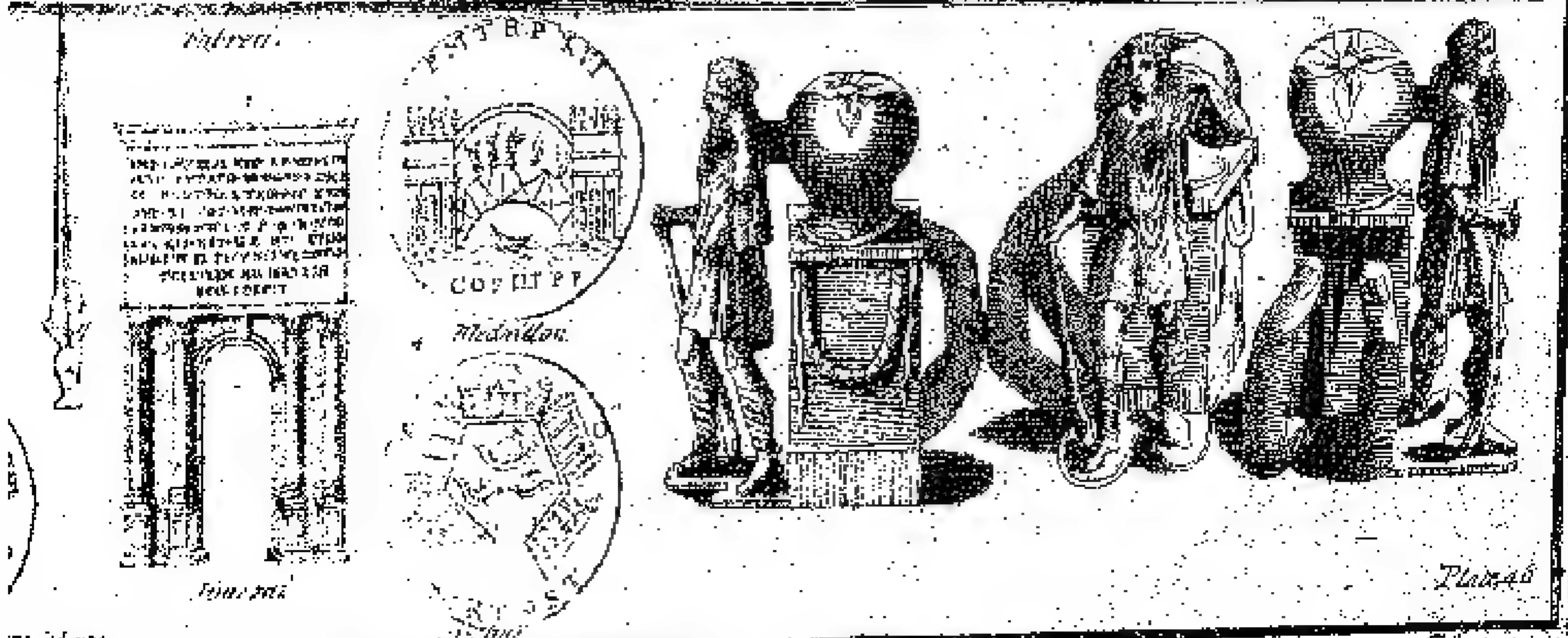
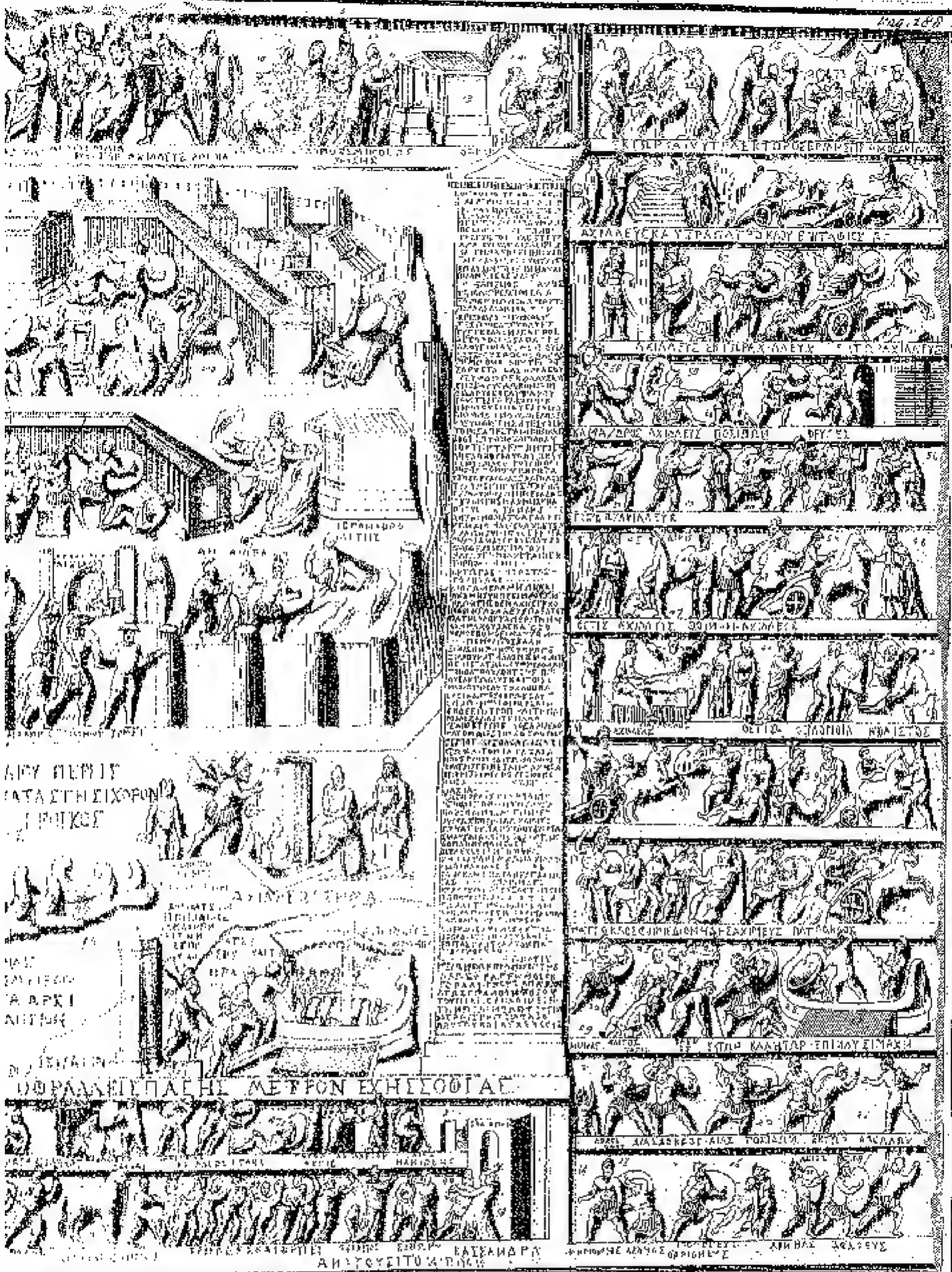
I. **T**HUS far we have been treating of the Form of Vessels, the manner of their Navigation, and their way of Fighting: We shall now take Notice of their Places of Retreat, that is, of their Ports, and the Form and Structure of them, concerning which there are but few Monuments remaining. These Ports were either natural or artificial: The Natural ones are such as are fenc'd or inclos'd by Nature with Rocks or Mountains that cover them from Winds; of which sort is that at *Toulon*, and many more. The Artificial ones, on the other hand, are either made by excavating the Earth to make a Bottom deep enough for Ships to ride in, or else by building Moles or Peers and carrying them into the Sea, within which Ships might safely ride out of all Danger from stormy Weather. But both these Ports ought to be so contriv'd, as not only to secure the Ships from Storms and Tempests, but also from the Assaults of an Enemy: For in vain are they secur'd against the first, if they are expos'd to the last, so as to be insulted by them as often as they shall think fit, and even burnt in the very Port. 'Tis therefore necessary that they be guarded with Towers and Bulwarks and other Fortifications, to hinder the approach of an Enemy.

II. All this Provision the Antients made; for they chose not only such Places as were defended by Nature from Tempests, but fortified them also with Barriers to keep the Enemy out: They also built Fortresses, the better to secure them from such as were daring enough to attempt to force their Ports; and sometimes their Ports were so under the Walls and Towers of the City, that they needed no other Defence. At other times, as we have just observ'd, they made artificial Ports, by excavating the Earth, or else by building Docks, which sort of Harbour is by *Festus* call'd *Cothon*: *Appian* also in his *Punick War*, calls the Port of *Carthage* a *Cothon*. These Docks were either Banks of Earth thrown up, or made of Stone, and high enough to cover the Vessels from Storms. To this purpose *Cæsar* speaks in a Letter of his, a Fragment of which *Cicero* relates to *Atticus*. 'Pompey, says he, keeps himself in the Town, while we are encamp'd before the Gates: We are also about to execute a very great Undertaking, which the depth of the Sea will make tedious; but forasmuch as it is something we have very much at heart, so we are at work upon it with all our might. We are therefore casting up large Moles on each side the Port, with design to oblige him either to transport the Troops he has in *Brundisium* immediately to the opposite Shore, or else to block up the Passage.' Of these Moles or Horns the Antients make frequent mention. *Vitruvius* also reckons among the best sort of Ports, those that have these Moles or Promontories running out, to cover the Ships when they rode within. To secure them likewise against an Enemy, they us'd to stretch Chains from one Mole or Promontory to the other, and sometimes too to fix Pallisadoes; so that they that attempted to force these Ports, were first to break down these Barriers. But this was not all neither; for they also built Towers and Fortresses on each side to guard the Entrance of the Ports. In these Towers and other Eminencies they us'd to put Lights in the Night for a Guide to such Vessels as were to come into the Port at that Season. There was also, for the most part, a Wall built all round the Port within, and sometimes Arches in it to receive the Vessels that arriv'd there.

PLATE III. The first Figure exhibited in the following Plate, is an Arch erected before the Port of *Ancona*; which Arch is all of Marble, and built by the Emperor *Trajan*, as the Inscription imports, to make the Port more secure for Ships, it being the most considerable Port of *Italy*. The Inscription is thus read: *Imperatorii Cæsari divi Nervæ filio, Nervæ Trajano optimo Augusto, Germanico, Dacico, Pontifici maximo, Tribunitia potestate XVIII. Imp. XI. Cos. VI. patri patriæ providentissimo Principi Senatus populusque Romanus: quod accessum Italiæ hoc etiam addito ex pecunia sua portum tutiorem navigantibus reddiderit.* This same Marble Arch is at the Extremity of the Mole, and entrance of the Port; and remains at this Day entire, together with the Inscription above. Between the two Columns on each side is also read; *Plotinæ Aug. Conjugi Aug.* and then, *Divæ Martianæ Aug. sorori Aug.* These Columns are of the *Corinthian* Order, and, according to *Serlio*, are an excellent Piece of Workmanship.

2 IV. The Hexagon Port² in this Plate, is the Port of *Ostia*, publish'd by the same *Serlio*, who not content with giving us the Plan, has also given us its Dimensions. Each side of the *Hexagon*, he says, is Eleven hundred and sixty Palms long, reckoning the Palm three Quarters of a *Roman* Foot, and the Foot an Inch less than that of the King's Measure. On each side there were Walks, Porticos, Galleries, and Granaries. Upon the Sea-shore there were Trunks of Columns rang'd in Order, which they us'd to fasten the Vessels to; and at the Mouth of the Port, Towers plac'd at certain Distances to guard the Entrance in.





V. *Suetonius* says it was the Emperor *Claudius* that built the Port of *Ostia*, and threw up two Banks at the right and left, and a Mole at the Entrance, for a better Foundation of which he first sunk the Ship, in which the great Obelisk was brought from *Egypt*, and built a Tower upon Piles not unlike the *Pharus* of *Alexandria*, for a Light-house to direct the Ships that pass'd that way in the Night what Course to steer. This same Mole at the Mouth of the Port, was so great, that *Dio* calls it an Island.

VI. After all, we do not find this Port in any of the Medals of *Claudius*, who built it, but in those of *Nero*, where it appears in the Form it is here exhibited: The Reason of which, I suppose, is, either that *Nero* adorn'd it and made it more commodious, or else that *Claudius* did not live to finish it, for it was reckon'd among the most magnificent Works of the *Romans*, but left *Nero* to give the last Hand to it, which is not all improbable.

This same Port is represented in *Nero's* Medal almost round³, whereas *Serlio* exhibits it in form of a *Hexagon*; but this Form it may have been reduc'd into by length of time. A Medal of *Trajan's* ⁴ with the Inscription PORT. OST. makes it also a *Hexagon*; or perhaps it was already a *Hexagon* in the time of *Nero*, but exhibited round in the Medals; the Mint-masters, as we have often observ'd, oftentimes dispensing with the Form, by reason of the Smallness of Space, which would not always allow the Forms to be represented as they truly were. Besides, *Serlio* has every where given such Proofs of his Sincerity and Accuracy, that there's not the least Reason to suspect him of having given us this Plan at random, or according to his own Caprice; especially seeing there were in his time large Ruins of the Port of *Ostia*, enough of which perhaps also remain at this Day to take a Plan from.

The I L I A C K T A B L E.

THIS Table is here represented as large as the Original, which was found at *Rome*, and was grav'd from *Fabretti's* Copy, publish'd at *Rome* in the Year 1683. The Original is compos'd of that sort of Matter which *Vitruvius* calls *Tectoria*, which was made of Chalk and Sand beat together in Mortars, and by the *Greeks*, says that Author, made into a sort of Mortar, which they us'd for the Pargetting or Incrustation of Walls, adorning it with Figures of imboss'd Work, and which afterwards became so hard, that they made Tables of the Pieces they pull'd off from old Walls. This Table contains the History of the *Trojan* War, not very elegantly done indeed, together with Inscriptions in *Greek* Characters upon every particular Action, which serve to explain all the several Parts of the History. The Table however happens to be mutilated, and one whole side of it lost; which side contain'd a Pilaster full of Inscriptions, like that which remains, and twelve small Tables, or Compartments in which was represented the Sequel of the *Iliad* from the Retreat of *Achilles*, exhibited in the uppermost Table, so that each Table compris'd one of the Books of the *Iliad*, and was mark'd with the numeral Letters A, B, Γ, &c. in like manner as the second Part of the History is continued in the twelve remaining Tables, beginning at the bottom, and finishing at the top, where *Hector's* Funeral is represented, which is what concludes the *Iliad*. In the middle of the Plate is exhibited the Destruction of *Troy* describ'd by *Stesichorus*, as the Inscription imports; and at the bottom the Sequel of the *Trojan* War where *Homer* left off, as describ'd by *Arctinus* the *Milesian*,
and

and *Lefches Pyrrhæus*, Author of the *Little Iliad*, as we are taught by another Inscription of the same Table.

M. *Fabreti* publish'd a long Dissertation upon this Table, which may properly enough be call'd a Commentary upon the *Iliad*; after which *Beger* also wrote upon the same, and follow'd *Fabreti* almost in every thing, adding at the same time some Monuments relating to the History of *Troy*, the greatest Part of which will be found dispers'd here and there through this Work. 'Tis not my purpose to trouble the Reader with a new Commentary, it being sufficient to point out the several Parts of the History with Ciphers, and give a simple Narration of the Facts as they are here represented.

N^o 1, 2. Represent *Chryses* before the Temple of *Apollo Smintheus*, making Imprecations against the *Greeks*, because they would not restore his Daughter; and two Men leading a Bull to be sacrific'd.

3. The Plague sent into the *Grecian* Camp, signified by a Woman, or perhaps a Man, with a Dog at his Feet.

The *Greeks* assembled to consult upon proper Measures to avert this Scourge.

4. Represents *Achilles* giving his Opinion. 5. *Calchas* divining. 6. *Agamemnon* proposing to take *Briseïs* from *Achilles*, in the place of *Chryseïs*, who is restor'd to her Father. *Achilles*, in a Rage, drawing his Sword. 7. *Pallas* restraining him. 8. *Nestor* endeavouring to make up the Quarrel.

9, 10. The Hecatomb brought by *Ulysses* to appease *Apollo*. 11, 12. *Chryseïs* restor'd to her Father *Chryses*. 13. The Temple of *Apollo*.

14. *Thetis* praying *Jupiter* to punish the *Greeks* for having us'd her Son ill.

15. *Meriones* killing *Acamas*.

16. *Idomeneus* killing *Othryoneus*. 17. *Asius* turning his Back upon him.

18. *Æneas* killing *Aphareus*.

19. *Ajax* making a Thrust with his Spear at *Polydamas*, which he avoiding, kills *Achelochus*. But here the Carver was mistaken, in putting *Ajax* the *Locrian* instead of *Ajax Telamon*, the Hero in *Homer*.

20. *Neptune* encouraging *Ajax*. 21. *Apollo* exciting *Hector* to Battle.

22, 23, 24. *Æneas*, *Paris* and *Helenus* attacking the *Grecian* Ships; where the Carver is again mistaken, as well as in many other places.

25, 26. *Hector* attacking the *Grecian* Ships. 27, 28, 29. *Ajax* killing *Calestor*, and *Teucer* killing *Clitus*.

30, 31. The Embassy to *Achilles* to desire his Aid against the *Trojans*; where the Carver mistakes again, and makes *Patroclus*, *Phoenix* and *Diomedes* the Ambassadors, whereas it's certain *Diomedes* was not one of them.

32, 33, 34. *Patroclus*, who retreated after the Wound given him by *Euphorbus*, kill'd by *Hector*. 35. *Automedon* retreating with *Achilles's* Horses.

36. *Hector* in his Chariot endeavouring to carry off the Body of *Patroclus*.

37. *Ajax* opposing him. 38. *Menelaus*, as it's thought, for here's no Inscription to this Table, taking up *Patroclus's* Body. 39. *Menelaus* and *Meriones* laying the Body in the Chariot.

40. *Achilles*, *Phoenix*, a *Myrmidon* and two Women round about the Body of *Patroclus*.

41. *Thetis* praying *Vulcan* to make new Armour for *Achilles*. 42. *Vulcan* sitting and looking after the making of it. 43, 44. The *Cyclops* forging it.

45, 47. *Thetis* talking to her Son *Achilles*, and offering him the Armour.

46. *Achilles's* Buckler brought. 49. *Achilles* in his Chariot. 50. *Automedon* driving it. 48. *Minerva* before *Achilles's* Chariot, according to *Fabreti*; but for my part, I know not who it is, tho' it seems to be a Man.

51. *Neptune* saving *Aeneas* from the Hands of *Achilles*. 52, 53, 54, 55. 57. Various Combats of *Achilles*, who kills all he engages with. 56. *Hector* about to fight with *Achilles*, according to *Fabretti*; but for my part, I see only two Men embracing, without any Inscription.

58. *Scamander* holding a Man by the Leg. 59, 60. *Achilles* carried away by the Rapidity of the Current, sav'd by *Neptune*. *Achilles* driving the *Trojans* before him, who fly into the City.

61. *Hector* waiting for *Achilles*. 62. *Achilles* and *Hector* engaging.

63, 64. *Achilles* taking *Hector's* Helmet, whom he had slain. 65, 66, 67. *Achilles* dragging *Hector's* Body after his Chariot.

68. *Patroclus* upon the Funeral Pile: *Achilles* thought to be laying his Hair upon him, which he had cut off, according to the Custom taken notice of in the Fifth Volume. 69. Funeral Sports and Horse-Races in Honour of *Patroclus*. 70. *Panellus* the Son of *Admetus* running with the rest, his Chariot over-turn'd and himself upon the Ground. 71. *Phoenix* with a Pike in his Hand, as *Fabretti* will have it, standing near the Funeral Pile.

72, 73. *Mercury* conducting *Priam* to *Achilles's* Tent, to ransom the Body of *Hector*. 74. *Achilles* grants him it. 75. ~~*Antenor* and *Antimachus* taking the Presents that *Priam* brought for the Ransom of his Son.~~ 76. *Achilles* and his People taking up *Hector's* Body, to lay it upon a Chariot; tho' the Chariot does not here appear.

As to this *Iliack* Table, I do not see there's any great Matter to be learnt from it: For the Figures in it are so very small, that one can neither distinguish well the Form of the Habits or Arms. Besides, the whole Image is done with so much Negligence, that tho' it be taken from the *Iliad* it self, yet it very often deviates from the Narration in *Homer*. Some of the places in which it differs from *Homer*, we have already taken notice of; besides which there are yet a great many more; so that if I was to write a Commentary, I should sooner chuse to do it upon *Homer* himself, than upon this Table. After all this there appears a Column with a *Greek* Inscription, the Sense of which is in *English* this.

' The *Greeks* make a Wall and a Mote to defend their Ships. The *Trojans*
' engage with them, beat them, pursue them, and lay all Night near their Ships.
' The Chiefs of the *Greeks* send an Embassy to *Achilles*. *Agamemnon*, to recon-
' cile him, offers him many Presents, and among others his Mistress *Briseis*, whom
' he had taken from him. *Ulysses*, *Phoenix* and *Ajax* carry the Embassy. *A-*
' *chilles* rejects their Presents, and refuses to assist the *Greeks*. The Chiefs of the
' Army, after this Refusal of *Achilles*, send *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* to take a View
' of the Enemy's Camp. These in their way meet *Dolon*, whom *Hector* had sent
' to view their Camp, and from him learn the whole Disposition of the *Trojan*
' Army, and the Guard they kept. They kill *Dolon*, and after him *Rhesus* King
' of the *Thracians* and others, and bring his Mares to their own Camp. Early
' in the Morning the Fight began. The Names of the Chiefs that defended the
' Fleet, were *Agamemnon*, *Diomedes*, *Ulysses*, *Machaon*, and *Eurypylus*. *Pa-*
' *troclus* sent by *Achilles*, learns from *Nestor* the State of Affairs among the *Greeks*.
' *Hector* breaks the Gates that led to the Fleet, and goes to attack it. During
' the Heat of the Battle, *Achilles* learns from *Patroclus* the bad State of the *Greeks*,
' and seeing *Protesilaus's* Ship on Fire, he sends his *Myrmidons*, commanded by
' *Patroclus*, to whom he also gives his Horses and Arms. The *Trojans* seeing this
' Reinforcement coming, betake themselves to Flight. *Patroclus* kills a great number
' of the Enemy, and among others *Sarpedon* the Son of *Jupiter*, and pursues others
' to the very Walls of the City. *Hector* kills *Patroclus*, and takes his Arms from
' him. They then fight about his Body, who should carry it away. The Voice
' of

‘ of *Achilles* alone makes the *Trojans* run. *Thetis* prays *Vulcan* to make a new
 ‘ Suit of Armour; which he readily undertakes. The *Greeks* carry off the Body
 ‘ of *Patroclus* to their Fleet; *Thetis* having brought the new Armour to *Achilles*,
 ‘ *Agamemnon* restores him *Briseïs*. *Achilles* pursues the *Trojans* to the River *Sca-*
 ‘ *mander*. He fights with *Hector* and kills him, recovers his Armour, ties
 ‘ the Body of *Hector* to his Chariot, and drags it through the Camp to their
 ‘ Fleet; after which he gave the Honour of Sepulture to the Body of *Patroclus*.
 ‘ *Priam* comes to *Achilles*’s Ship to ransom *Hector*’s Body, and carries it back to
 ‘ the City. The *Trojans* perform the Funeral Rites over it, and erect him a
 ‘ Tomb.

But to return to the Sequel of the *Iliad*, which *Homer* carries only to the Fu-
 neral of *Hector*.

77. This Number represents the Sacking of *Troy*, writ by the *Stesichorus*. The
 Word *τροϊικός*, *Troicus* annex’d, seem’d to have been the Title of the Book.

78. The *Iliad* according to *Homer*, the *Ethiopsis* according to *Archinus* the
Milesian: For so his Book was call’d, from the *Ethiopians* that came to assist the
Trojans under the Command of *Memnon*.

79. The *Little Iliad* wrote by *Lesches* the *Pyrrhæan*: Before this it was not
 agreed who was the Author of the *Little Iliad*; but this Table seems to deter-
 mine it.

80. The Table being broken, there remains no more than the last Syllable
ΚΗΣ, which, as it’s thought, is the end of the Word *ΠΟΔΑΡΚΗΣ*, *Podarces*
 who was slain by *Penthesilea*. In the same Place *Penthesilea* is represented slain
 by *Achilles*.

81. *Achilles* killing *Thersites*. 82. *Antilochus* kill’d by *Memnon*. 83. *Mem-*
non kill’d by *Achilles*. 84. *Achilles* kill’d by *Paris*, or *Apollo*. 85, 86. The
 Body of *Achilles* defended by *Ajax* and *Ulysses*. 87. The Mourning over the
 Body of *Achilles*. 88. One of the *Muses* coming to lament over the Body. 89.
 The Interment of *Achilles*. 90. *Ajax Telamon* run Mad. 91. The Sepulchre
 of *Ajax*, who kill’d himself. 92. He that falls is thought to be *Nireus*, kill’d
 by *Eurypylus*. 93, 93. The Tower thought to be the Sepulchre of *Nireus*.
 94. *Eurypylus* kill’d by *Neoptolemus*, the Son of *Achilles*.

95. *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* stealing the *Palladium*. 96, 97. The wooden Horse
 drawn along by the *Trojans* and *Phrygians*, with *Priam* at the Head of them. 98.
Sinon led with his Hands tied behind him. 99. *Cassandra* prophesying, but in
 vain, though her Predictions were true. 100. The wooden Horse in *Troy*, upon
 which they go up by a Ladder, and down again by the same. 101. The Tem-
 ple of *Minerva*. 102. *Ajax Oileus* dragging *Cassandra* by the Hair, who stretch-
 es out her Hands towards the Temple of *Minerva*. 103. *Coræbus*, as it’s thought,
 slain by *Diomedes* or *Peneleus*.

104, 105. *Neoptolemus* killing *Priam* upon an Altar, as he was embracing
 his Son *Polites*, whom he had also kill’d before.

107. *Demophoon* and *Achamas* the Sons of *Theseus* find their Grandmother
Æthra, who was made a kind of Slave by *Helen*.

108. *Æneas* is here represented twice; once with his Father, both of them
 carrying the *Penates* or Domestick Gods in a kind of little Chappel. 109. A-
 gain with his Father *Anchises* upon his Shoulders, holding the Chappel of the
Penates; *Æneas* with his other Hand holding little *Ascanius*, all under the Con-
 duct of *Mercury*.

110. The Sepulchre of *Hector*. 111. Round the Sepulchre are *Talthybius* the
 Herald, uttering his Predictions as usual; *Andromache* holding her Son *Ashtyanax*;
Cas-

Cassandra weeping, and *Helenus* on the other side of the Sepulchre. 112. *He- cuba* and *Polyxena*, and *Andromache* again. 113. *Helenus* talking to *Ulysses*.

114. *Neoptolemus* killing *Polyxena* at the Sepulchre of *Achilles*, in the Pre- sence of *Ulysses* and *Calchas*.

115, 116. The *Grecian* Fleet near the Promontory of *Sigæum*, with a Tower to defend it.

117, 118, 119. *Æneas* embarking with his Father who carries the Gods *Pe- nates*, and *Misæus* holding an Oar.

Concerning the Antiquity of this Table it's not easy to determine any thing certain: *Fabreti* indeed thinks it was made later than *Virgil's Æneid*, which I am also very much inclin'd to believe. One thing that makes it reasonable to suppose it made in the Age of the first Emperors, is that the Ε, the Σ, and the Ω are there in this very Form; which Form was soon chang'd after the Establishment of the Empire, as we have shewn in our *Paleographia Græca*. Another thing observa- ble, is that *Αἰνείας* is always writ *Αἰνῆας*, and that the same sort of Change occurs also in other Vowels here. In the Cabinet of this Abbey there's an *Onyx* Stone, en- grav'd by an excellent Hand, which represents *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*, with this Inscription between them, *Αλφειὸς σὺν Ἀρεθῶνι* instead of *Αλφειὸς σὺν Ἀρεθῶνι*. Now tho' this *Onyx* was most certainly Grav'd in the time of *Germanicus* and *Agrip- pina*, yet it would be carrying a Conjecture too far to pretend to determine from thence the Time when this *Iliack* Table was made.

The End of the FOURTH VOLUME.

